
**FROM THE TIMES" OR
TO-DAY.**

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
PROPRIETORS OF THE TIMES.)

**THE CURSE OF SOUTH
WALES.**

If the coalowners and miners in South Wales are the only ones allowed to carry on their trade (as they are pleased; they will once more support the national cause. In the middle of the last year they were the only industry on which our Navy, our merchant service, and our Allies depended, to a standstill, and they are now again refusing to lift another general strike. The time has come when the coalowners and miners must be asked, if the quarrel is not adjusted by the end of this month, the miners will cease work, and the coalowners will be more sensible because the cause is due to no sudden impulse. This catastrophe is not an explosion of passion caused

side. Both parties are walking steadily, and are, perhaps, into this fatal trap, knowing that the other is also aware of this. The quarrel is wholly correct. The crisis is far too great to be settled casually-shally. If the Government were to make any concession to the Irish in Northern Wales, their hesitation will be generally ascribed to concern for the Liberal Party and the fear of offending wealthy subscribers.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

The Times prints to-day an article by Mr. W. Howard, President of the United Press, in which he says that the chances of peace as gathered from a recent visit to England, France, and Germany. It was Mr. Howard's Lord's-Lipson made a famous declaration, that the fight "must be a finish—a knock-out." Nowhere, says Howard, is there the slightest disposition to approaching end to the war. In no country does any indication that the struggle can terminate with a truce. In Germany, says Howard, there are innumerable indications that the end is no further off. Germany will consider no how can any terms that Allies would even consider. The Allies are not in a position, because what the Allies want is peace, but Germany broken. It will take time to bring Germany to any terms that is dictated by the Allies because any such can be forced upon Germany.

THE LATEST FROM

D. B. Curtin, in *The Times* to-day, supports the most recent information about Germany in the form of a letter to the correspondent:—"Disappointment is felt in all circles at the failure to bring about a peace with Russia. This was undoubtedly looked forward to, as was the fall of the Russian Government, and firm against the pressure and demand of Germany. Since leaving the food situation has reached an intensity. More and more sugar is being sent in the munition factories, and an increasing quantity of milk for the manufacture of dynamite for making explosives by the Russians. Very little is expected by the Government in this respect, and the result is the loss in that sector since the beginning of the war. The situation is aggravated by dissatisfaction, and even hunger is being created." The above Mr. Curtin is probably the only unknown that has come out of Germany for

GOVERNMENT STOCK-TAKING.

Government, says *The Times*, have determined to meet the demand for a political stock-taking by an autumn campaign in the country. The programme is being made for the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet to make meetings in the great centres of life between now and Christmas, and the programme will probably be made public by Mr. Lloyd George. The only engagement so far fixed is Mr. Fisher's visit to the Midlands in December. The intention that Ministers shall go to the country the position and position of the war, and shall exhort it to still sacrifices for the achievement of victory. The interest at Westminster will not be in the style of Mr. Lloyd George's decision to-day for the demand for a secret session for

shall be conceded.

E STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock markets, says *The Times*, were less active yesterday, and with support was wanting for investment stocks, which were inclined to fall. Chilean Loans, met with some demand. The activity of mineral securities was the chief feature. Aluminum, Niger, and French Wadys were prominently firm, but Otis Steel 7 1/2 points, and Mexican Light and Wadys were weaker. The number of shares recorded was 2,930, as compared with 3,000 on the same day last week.

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE IN CORK.

FURTHER DETAILS.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CORK, TUESDAY.

A preliminary meeting has been observed with the industrial department in Cork, in connection with the proposal as it will require a special meeting of the Corporation to-morrow has caused something of a stir. The scheme of the Cork Harbour Commissioners are to have been carried through. About 150 men the Commissioners built an enormous concrete pier to the eastern of their southern pier, at a cost of £7,000, for the extension of the city to their merchants, and a water storage tank of 100,000 gallons, and has been much used for other purposes. The Commissioners have decided to sell this pier to the Water Board for £100,000, on behalf of undivided principals, and £20,000. It is almost daily building on the Marina, which, together with the pier, will be sold to the City Council.

to the latter proposal so far as it is concerned to the exclusion of the highways which would be necessary, if this route, which extends for two miles from the city to the river, is to be used. It is not to be cut off at the city end, nor is the road to be constructed to it from a nearby point. This, however, presents serious difficulties, and it is not clear at the present approach. It is now estimated that the sum ultimately to be spent on the new building and for the employees will be \$200,000, and that more than 2,000 adults will be employed.

That associated with Mr. Wood, the superintendent, are two gentlemen named Perry. In 1914 Mr. Perry visited the chief of the Ford, the great motor car, and made several surveys. The work was broken out soon afterwards, and he came to the visit. His plans with the Ford and the Ford car and half a mile of frontage on

the first instant, make options with the forfeiture of \$200 to the Harbor Board if he fails to complete the deal before the end of the several private meetings of the board held to consider the project with their approval, and if the project will be carried out in a special meeting today. The facade is a depth of 250 feet, and will sit a mile down the river bank.

S OF WAR COMMITTEE.

The War Committee were held at street yesterday at 11.30 a.m. and

in Council published in last

holding of any meeting or pro-
there is reason to apprehend that
a rise to grave disorder, conduce
of the peace, or promote dis-

BELGIUM.

MEN FORCED INTO SLAVERY.

HOW THE GERMANS PREVENT EMPLOYMENT.

Reuter's Agency is informed, in a Belgian authoritative quarter, that confirmation has been received of the report that all the members of the executive of the Brussels Council (the College of Aldermen) were arrested on Friday by the Germans in consequence of their refusal to give a list of men for deportation.

Despite the utmost endeavours of the Germans to prevent any news coming through, information is to hand showing that the situation in Belgium is even worse than is generally supposed. What is described as a state of terror exists all over the country, and corresponding scenes occur at the deportation into slavery of the manhood of Belgium.

In Brussels itself the cooperation was so hindered to begin with Saturday, and no news has since received from the capital since.

The Germans openly declare that they mean to remove, for humanitarian reasons, thousands of employed Belgians. It is known that many of these unhappy people have been sent to Germany, for want of income can only be

secured. In this campaign of slavery the Germans are taking rich and poor, employed and unemployed alike, and the poor seems to be to remove every able-bodied man. The age begins at 18, and there seems to be no limit. In some places, apart from the aged and invalids, only laymen and priests are left.

The poor distracted people display the greatest heroism, and before leaving, in their crowded cattle trucks, many throw out letters declaring that they will not work for the Germans.

The plea of the authorities with regard to "unemployed" is the thinnest subterfuge. For instance, in the agricultural districts of Eastem-bourg men from the villages have been employed in industrial shops in the neighbouring towns, where the proprietors have kept the works running merely for the charitable purpose of affording employment.

The National Committee, dealing with the food question, started work for these people

The village committee giving of work to the disabled means to employ the male inhabitants on public works. This was at once stopped by the Germans as being beyond the competence of the Committee, whereupon the workshops in the towns were reopened to provide employment. Again the Germans interfered, and promptly forbade the villagers to go outside the villages for work.

The unfortunate people were thus deprived of the work they were formerly doing, and the establishment of village industries was forbidden. This is how they became unemployed.

**STATEMENT IN THE
COMMONS.**

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MISS CAVELL'S EXECUTIONER

INVOLVED.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM THORNE asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that at least 25,000 men had been deported from various parts of Belgium to work in the Rhine Province and Westphalia; if he was aware that the places in question were the centre of the German coal, iron, and steel industry; if he was aware that after the surrender of Antwerp the German Military Government gave Cardinal Mercier a solemn written assurance that no Belgians would be deported; if he was aware that the assurance was confirmed by Marshal von der Goltz himself; and if he intended taking any action in the matter.

Lord ROBERT CECIL.—I believe the facts as stated by the honourable member are all correct. It may be of interest to state that the German officer under whose orders the deportations from Flanders were carried out was, in former days, Military Governor of Brussels, and he was the officer directly re-

responsible for the execution of His Cavalry. Where atrocities of this kind are committed as the clearly declared policy of the German Government, more action by His Majesty's Government can be of no avail. We shall support in every way the action of the Belgian Government, and respond to every call that the Government may make upon us, and join our voices in every appeal they may make to the judgment of the world. (Cheers.) The action we intend to take, and the only action by which we can finally solve this question, is to prosecute the war with all our power, and to make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and of the Belgian citizens who suffer from oppression. (Cheers.)

Sir EDWARD CARSON asked whether, on occasions of this kind, His Majesty's Government would press neutrals to exercise all their powers to prevent these breaches of international law.

Lord ROBERT CRICHL—We have done everything we can in this direction. We feel that

the appeal comes with greatest force from the Belgian Government, and we desire to support the Belgian Government in any appeal they may make.

Mr. BUTCHER asked whether the Government of the United States had made any protest against these barbarities.

Lord ROBERT CECIL said he must have notice of that question.

ITALIANS REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

Yesterday's Italian communiqué:—

Artillery was active on both sides on some sectors along the Trentino and Julian front. On the Carso we took some prisoners in small skirmishes. During the night of 20th-21st November the enemy launched two attacks

against our positions on Point 106, north of Mount Velkovrh, but each time was repulsed.

Yesterday's Vienna communiqué—

An enemy counter-attack in deep formation against a trench which we recently captured south of Biglia was repulsed.

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